publicans believe that the ignoring of Indiana's claims by the Democratic convention has created a feeling of dissatisfaction among the Demoerate in that State that will make it easy for Republicans to carry it if they put an Indiana man

Prediction is being made as to what the Republicans will do to offset the bid made by the Democrats at St. Louis for the Pacific coast. It is believed that they will honor the coast by the selection of either the temporary or permanent chairman from that section. The Republicans of California have selected one of their number whom they will put forward for chairman, and it is thought that the East will gladiy accept him and that the West will be enthusiastic over the choice.

There was a report circulated during the day that, should Senator Sherman find it expedient to retire, he will try to throw his strength to General Harrison.

To-day's Post has this: "There is quite a feeling among Republican Congressmen in favor of Harrison. Representative Bayne, a shrewd observer of politics, thinks that Harrison will be nominated, and Representative Gallinger says that Harrison is his favorite. 'I will vote for him,' he said, 'as long as I see that he is fairly well supported. The race, it seems to me, will narrow down to Harrison, Allison and Sherman, and how long it will take us to decide between these is more than I can tell. Alger will probably have some strength in the beginning. but at present he is not being considered to any great extent ""

#### GEN. LEW WALLACE.

He Is Enthusiastically for Harrison and Makes a Strong Statement of the Case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CHICAGO, June 14.—Gen. Lew Wallace will have the following interview in the Chicago Times of to-morrow morning:

"Do you think Mr. Blaine's name will be brought into the convention?" "It is not possible, so far, to forecast the action of the convention as to answer that question. Mr. Blaine has a multitude of friends who would be delighted to again follow his white plume in a political battle. Should he come before the convention, however, I do not think it would be a consequence of his own making. He was in earnest when he wrote the Florence letter. A repetition of what he said in that letter was unnecessary. This view. in the old law phrase, estops the idea of bringing him before the convention. Still, if unanimously nominated, it would be impossible for him to refuse the

"What are the prospects for General Harri-"I am glad you change the topic to General Harrison. It brings me to more familiar ground. Speaking generally, I do not think there is a man living with spirit prophetic enough, at this hour, to say who will be the nomines of the convention. We, of Indiana, believe General Harrison will be ultimately chosen. We know him possessed of the qualities to justify his selection. He is a great lawyer; he has had a rich experience in public affairs; to private life and in public he is bsolutely spotless. He has a war record to prove his devotion to the Union. Out of our great love for him we go the length of saying be ought to be nomifiated, but in this saying we are mindful of the needs of the Re publican party. He can carry Indi-The importance of nominating him is measurable by the importance of the vote of Indiana in the Electoral College. That tells the whole story. Every bright thinker will run the idea through the combinations with which we are all familiar as determinative of the presidential strug-So, when you write that say he can carry Indiana, I would be obliged if the Times would print the declaration in big letters. What he did in the last State election

"After Judge Gresham's peculiarly aggressive campaign, will the other candidates, under any circumstances, cast their votes for him as they

would for each other?" "You speak of Judge Gresham's aggressive eampaign. I have nothing to say about it. Probably it would be better and clearer if you lescribed it as the aggressive campaign of the Chicago Tribune. Let me condense into a few centences what you are feeling for. If Judge Gresham should be nominated there will be little or no flinching of the ticket. There is not a Republican of my acquaintance in the State who is not friendly to him, but mark the difference: his warmest personal friend could not claim him as a political leader. His duties of judge have taken him out of the political field, but Harrison has been our leader, and is now. In 1876, in a peculiar emergency, the Republican nomiof the party for Governor having withdrawn, Harrison took his general request, the fight manfully, and put the party under a lasting debt to him. Though not elected, he ran 1.700 votes shead of his ticket. Two years ago, in the face of a gerrymander more infamous, probably, than any ever passed by a Legislature, he took the field without a candidacy of any kind and errried the flag of the party triumphantly through. The Republican majority of over four thousand was due to his efforts almost exclusively. The success drove the Democracy into legislative revolution. The reference is necessarily brief, but do you not see in it why he is admitted as our political leader in Indiana? The late convention for the appointment of delegates gave him its instructions out of hearts overflowing with admiration and gratitude. There was no contest in that convention between General Harririson and Judge Gresham. The convention was unanimous; but now those of us who are here, officially and otherwise, are not making war upon Judge Gresham. We are not indulging in invidious comparisons between the men; we do nothing behind the instructions; we simply say they are determinate of the choice of the party in Indiana. We expect the delegations from other States to respect those instructions, as we respect their instructions where such have been given. There is no quarrel in Indiana between the friends of General Harri-

"What is your opinion of the St. Louis ticket and the effect in Indiana of Thurman's nomi-"As to the St Louis ticket, I have but one

son and Judge Gresham, say who will to the

contrary. What other candidates may do in

the event of the latter's nomination, it is not for

observation to make. In all my political recolection no nomination ever fell as dead as Mr. Cleveland's. For once the fighting Democracy of Indiana had no cheers to signalize the event. I have yet to hear of a ratification meeting. Give us Harrison, and we will lay them out too cold "What does Indiana say or express upon the

"There is but one sentiment among the Republicans of Indiana upon the subject of the tariff, and that is, protection for every American mdustry that needs-protection." "What book are you at present at work

"From polities to my work is a big jump. I have, as yet, kept the book under way sub rosa. I do not even allow myself to set a time for finishing it, nor have I given it a name. The less said about it the better.'

# INTERCEPTED ON THE ROAD.

Senator Spooner Thinks the Ticket Will Be

Made in New York and Indiana. PITTSBURG, June 14.—There was a notable gathering of Republicans at Union Station, this morning, en route to Chicago. Among the number were Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin; Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Congressmen McKinley and Butterworth, of Ohio. While taking breakfast, the gentlemen were all disposed to talk quite freely. Senator Spooner said: "The indications point to the selection of one candidate from New York and the other from Indiana. It is necessary that one of the candidates belong to Indiana, and it is unfortunate that two residents from that State should be in the field."

Senator Stockbridge said the Michigan delegation was not only going to present General Alger's name, but would nominate him. The delegation was solid.

Hon, Benjamju Butterworth said the convention would be the greatest ever held by either of the parties. "Upon it," said he, "depends the future more than ever of the Republican party. It means that the future will either be one of grand success or the going to pieces of the party. If a destructive element tries to nominate a man whom wiser heads know might be defeated, then we might as well divide the assets and tuild up the party anew. But I do not expect such a result. I believe a wise course will be pursued and a strong man nominated. The talk of more Blaine letters is nonacceptance of the nomination, after the two letters he has written. I would regard it as an indiscretion in his friends to crowd his name into the convention after those two letters." Major McKinley said Sherman was sure of 300 votes on the first ballot, and he had every "Biains," he said "is out of the race. The platform would be squarely for protection."

The Slope Favors Mr. Blaine. DENVER Col., June 14.—That portion of the Pacific coast delegation consisting of California.

this morning over the Union Pacific. Most of the delegates and visitors are accompanied by their wives. The party consists of 160 people, and the train is composed of seven sleepers, dining, commissary and baggage car, and is without doubt the finest equipped train that ever crossed the continent. On their arrival

the delegation were met by mem-bers of the Union Club and a committee of citizens, who entertained them with a carriage-drive over the city during the morning and a reception in the Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon. They resumed their journey East at 8 this evening. The three delegations held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which Hon. C. Haymond was chosen chairman of the California delegation, and resolu-Blaine for the first place on the national ticket George De Golid, secretary of the California delegation, in conversation upon the political attuation, said: "The Pacific coast is a unit for Blaine. We want no other man, and will have none other, unless it is impossible for us to pre-vail upon him to accept the nomination. We have thought of no other man, and have no second choice, nor have we yet given the second

place on the ticket any consideration."

Chas. F. Crocker expressed the same idea as to choice of the people of the West, and added:
"While we are all for Blaine, we do not desire
to have the people understand that we will cast
our vote solid for him on the first ballot. If Blaine will not accept we will consult with our friends in Indiana, New York and other States, and will then support the candidate who will have the greatest influence in carrying the doubtful States. We have not yet thought of a Vice president, and give no attention to this until we have determined upon a man for the first place. We have only one thing to ask of the convention. We will present the name of M. M. Estee, of Napa, for temporary chairman, and

would like to see him unanimously elected."

Hon. M. D. Foley, chairman of the delegation, and a member of the national committee, said: "We want Blaine, but if can't get him we will support the next best man; but before we express any preference we will wait and see what colorado wants. Our interests are identical. We are for silver and lead, and for protection. would like to see all the delegates between the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean a unit in favor of these three things, and intend to use all my efforts to secure this result."

Mr. Barin, chairman of the Oregon delegation, had nothing to say, except that they were all for Blaine. The party express themselves as having had a most delightful trip and expect to reach Chicago sometime next Saturday.

#### CHICAGO'S BAD FAITH,

Much Feeling Roused by the Warfare Made Against Everybody Except Gresham.

Chicago special to New York Herald. A distinguished member of the party expressed the opinion that there will be a great deal of feeling over the course of the local press and of the city of Chicago toward the various candidates, all honorable men and live Americans, who will lay their names and claims before the convention. Speaking to the correspondent of the Herald he said: "When the city of Chicago made its bid for the convention there was a standard argument advanced which had great weight in leading to the selection of this city as the place to come together. It was simply this, that Illinois had no 'favorite son' business to look after, and consequently that all candidates would come here on neutral ground, where they could meet and fight out their battles without local color being thrown into the scale against any one of the aspirants. The argument had great weight. I for one, admitted its force, and advanced it in favor of Chicago during the past winter at Washington and elsewhere. What is the actual situation? We come here to Chicago and find a hostile press and community toward all but the candidate put forward by a little ring of rich men, members of a local club. The warfare on all other candidates is fierce and bitter.

"The leading Republican newspaper will not print a line except such as is favorable to its candidate, Gresham. It sends reporters to interview prominent Republicans, and then suppresses all which is adverse to the prospects of Gresham. In fact, the city of Chicago hurled a lot of manufactured sentiment at us all, and we are confronted by the very objection which was employed to bring the convention to the Audi-torium building. I judge from my correspond-ence that the feeling is already strong at Washington and elsewhere that a fair field and no favor is not to be met with at Chicago. It ought to be good argument against coming here

The speaker was thoroughly incensed, and, udging from his private utterances, the subject is likely to be heard from in no cotton-flannel tones before the week ends. General Henderson, member of Congress from Iowa, expressed similar views this evening. He stated that every friend of other candidates than

the much-boomed Gresham is being denounced. 'If Gresham is not a free-trader he is unfortunate in having as his principal journalistic backers the Chicago Tribune and the Minnesota Pioneer Press. Every Republican who is a pro-tectionist is meeting with brutal treatment at the hands of these newspapers. The abuse is personal in its nature. If the Republicans of the States are willing to submit to such objectionable treatment, well and good; but I for one cannot think well of a man who is in the hands of these enemies of the Republican party.

"The Gresham movement, which has been proclaimed far and near as a spontaneous outpouring of popular sentiment, is really the creation of several millionaires such as George Pullman and John B. Farwell. They have spent the money, and Mr. Gresham can truthfully say that he has done nothing. The Tribune of this morning sneered at General Alger, as it does in the case of all the rest. Now, I would like to know what is the difference between the Alger movement and the Gresham candidacy? Both have millions behind them, only in the one case the wealth is individual and in the other it is tapped by friends who are disinterested or otherwise. I am for Allison, of course, but this does not prevent me from saying that General Alger is an ornament to the Republican party.' The Gresham boom bears every sign of a rapid decline. It has no hottom, no stability. The previously mentioned millionaires have spent their means freely to coddle the scheme, but their efforts have proved futile. To-day there is a feeling akin to despair, which crops not out in public, but which is openly discussed around the charmed circle of the Chicago club

from whence the entire "spontaneous" popularity emanated. The veteran editor of the Tribune has sent up a series of Gresham warriors, who have caused the local atmosphere to become redolent with the flavor of the immaculate candidate, and the clever young son-in-law of Mr. Medill, Mr. Patterson, the managing editor of the Tribune, has lent all his brilliant talent to make people believe that Walter Gresham is the spontaneous choice of nine-tenths of the voters

of the Republican party. As an actuality there is not a singe entire delegation in his favor. Indiana, his place of residence, will send a Harrison delegation. All of the savage denunciations of the all-powerful Medill have failed to secure a majority of the Illinois delegation for the pet of the Chicago militonaires, and a member of the delegation informed the correspondent of the Heraid that it would be out of the question for the Gresham cry to influence any more of the members. There will be individual Greshamites in the Minnesota delegation. Missouri and Kansas will send several sympathizers, and there will be a sprinkling of admirers of the Chicago Tribune's candidate from the East. The Republican leaders say that the violent, unsparing partisanship of the Gresham pushers has injured his chances beyond hope of remedy. I was shown a number of letters to-day in confidence. They were written by prominent politicians at Washington, in New York and in New England. The burden of all was that there is a

bitter hostility toward Gresham. "Any one but he" is the universal cry. well-known New York leader writes that there is no feeling for Gresham because he is backed by the avowed enemies of protection. A com-munication from a Nebraska Congressman states that Gresham would be antagonized by the farmers who have suffered because of his adverse (and as it was afterward decided by the Supreme Court) wrongful decision on the drivenweils patent case. Very large sums of money were extorted from grangers by the agents of the driven-well concern on the strength of the Gresham judgment, and afterward when the decision was reversed the indignation of the

agriculturists knew no bounds. Of course all of the above statements are so many straws indicating the source of the politi cal zephyrs now prevailing. At the close of the week the soft breezes will in the estimation o competent judges, attain the force of a gale. A member of the Michigan delegation likewise puts himself on record as being disgusted with the fierce intolerance of the arch-Greshamite. He, too, expaniated on the loud assertion of the Chicago people, who begged the national Redu bilean committee to select the Prairie City the place for holding the convention. "No local favorites and perfect fairness to all was the bottom argument in favor of coming here," he said. "The result is exactly the opposite.

# EDITOR SHEPARD'S VIEWS.

A Bold, Bad Interviewer Professes to Give a Verbatim Report of His Conversation.

Chi cago Mail. Mr. Eliot F. Shepard, editor of the New York Mail and Express, continues to receive more seen and Nevada arrived here at 4 o'clock | visitors than any other of the numerous distin-

guished Easterners now quartered at the Hotel Richelieu. Local journalists call on him to pay their respects and to discuss newspaper management, and the friends of the Depew boom, of course, throng his palatial spartments constantly. Mr Shepard was asked this morning what he thought of Mr. Depew's chances as things looked now. He answered readily.

"I think," said the distinguished editor, "that Mr. Depew is coming to the front at a rattling pace-'Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever -He has staying qualities, and when it comes to the home-stretch-'The Lord is my shepherd' I am confident he will astonish the goers-Thou shalt not commit adultery.'-The talk that a railroad president-'A froward heart shall depart from me'-would not run well is all bosh-'How amiable are thy tabernacies.'-He has the New York delegation solid-'Mine eyes shall be upon the faithful of the land'-or, at least, he will have when it comes to the test-'Zacchens. come down.'-I am here to put in my best licks for him-'The sower soweth the word'-and though he may profess not to be a party to my action in—'Ye serpents, ye generation of vinera'
—the matter, of course we are friends—'While the bridegroom tarried they all slumbered'-Mr. Shepard was asked concerning the success

of his newspaper, and responded with equal "It's fairly booming!- 'Who hath ears to hear let him hear!"-One of my editorial writers brought in a seventy-five-dollar advertisement last week-"Thou shalt not steal"-and hardly a day passes but the reporters get something for the wants columns - The Assyrian was as a cedar in Lebanon.'—The circulation is being whooped up, too. All the church people—'Howl ye! Wo worth the day'—are subscribing, and things are looking up. I flatter myself modestly—'And he begat of Hodesh, his wife, Jobab and Zibia'-that I have taught those other New York editors a wrinkle or two -'And they turned and went up by the way of Bashan."

In further conversation Mr. Shepard exhibited the same broad grasp of current subjects and showed the same courteous geniality. His habit of following in conversation the line of policy adopted in his newspaper, and interjecting Scriptural quotations at frequent intervals produces at first an odd effect upon the hearer, but gradually wins his respect for the speaker's unbending consistency. There is a report that, before his departure from the city Mr. Shepard is to be tendered a reception by the press, and be made the recipient of a personal testimonial.

#### THE GRESHAM MOVEMENT.

It Appears To Have Died Out Before the Delegates Got Together.

From the appearance of things a people who arrived yesterday as the advance guard to the national convention, Judge Gresham will go into the convention with forty-four votes-the delegation of the State of Illinois. It is true that there is a great deal of dissatisfaction with Colonel Davis's assumption to run the delegation. But that will be felt on the State ticket. Even Davis's friends admit that his conduct has seriously injured the State ticket, which he contributed so much to nominate. But the delegates to the national convention were elected by the congressional districts and were supposed to be free from any influences from the Cook county boss. Hence the delegates will vote without any intention of downing him, and their choice is Gresham. It is claimed by former Indiana men that Gresham will have at least twelve out of the thirty delegates of Indiana, not on the first ballot, but afer a ballot or two has been given to Harrison as a compliment. These men claim to speak from a close acquaintance with the delegates in Indiana as well as from correspondence which they have carried on for the past weeks and months with their friends in the Hoosier State. Capt. L P. Berry, Judge J. P. Luse, and others are authority for these opinions. Aside from these statements the Gresham men have nothing but vague claims. A Gresham man claims Texas and Arizona, anothe. Oregon, a third Minnesota, and so on, until it appears that the Gresham men think that their candidate is the second choice of several of the delegations. They try to create this impression among all newcomers. It is by no means sure that Gresham can hold the forty-four delegates from Illinois, even for two ballots.

Delegate Sills Heard From.

Special to Globe-Democrat Delegate A. K. Sills, of the Tenth congressional district, of Indiana, who was one of the two delegates not instructed for Harrison, said: 'The talk that Indiana has instructed for Harrison, when she is is reality more favorable to Gresham, is a mistake. We are for Harrison and will not desert him while he can be considered a possibility. There are not fifteen active party-workers in the entire State of Indiana who are for Gresham. We want a man who can carry the State, and we know that we will not be disappointed in Harrison. As to Gresbam, we do not know whether he can carry it or not.' Mr. H. M. LaFoilette, of Indianapolis, was of the same opinion. Charles F. Griffin, Secretary of State, assured all callers that those who expected a single delegate from Indiana would leave Harrison to go to Gresham would be dis-

"Is there any truth in the rumor that Harrison will be requested to accept second place?" "He will not accept it," replied Mr. Griffin. "We are going to urge him for first place, and if we do not succeed, and the convention wants an Indiana man for Vice-president, they will have to select some one else. Mr. Harrison cannot afford to accept it."

# Clem Does the Voting.

Chicago Herald. During the conversation Peter Studebaker, head of the great wagon house at South Bend who lives in Chicago, joined the party. Mr. Studebaker's residence here has been supposed to have affected him with the Gresham idea. and he was asked the question: "Aren't you for Gresham?"

He answered neither yes nor no, whereupon Mr. Huston laughed and said: "Well, I guess it don't make much difference. "Your partner, Clem, who is a delegate, is for Harrison, and, as be will have to do the voting for the family,

his standing is the more important."

Mr. Studebaker smiled in response and went away, saying he would be glad to see Harrison nominated. The only Indianian so far here for Gresham is Mr. Fairpanks, of Indianapolis, but he is not a delegate, and consequently can only use his moral influence. He has no vote in the convention. In fact, the roster of arriving delegates up to last night, about fifty in all, fails to show a single man for Gresham.

# Lincoln's Errand to Europe.

Chicago Herald. For intelligence regarding the intended coup d'etat the Herald is indebted to a Republican of national repute. Commenting on the mission of Lincoln last night, he said: "I can predict the outcome of that visit. Blaine will receive Lincoln cordially. He will give him positive assurance that he is not and will not be a candidate, but when asked to declare in fayor of Gresham, the subsequent interview will not be one which Mr. Lincoln will teel like cabling to Chicago. Blaine will not declare himself in favor of any candidate. Why should he, and thus antagonize all the others? The scheme of sending Lincoln to Great Britain to wring from our great leader indorsement of Gresham is a brilliant one, but it was born of that reckless advocacy of the Judge which has, to my mind wrecked his chances before a bailot has been

Hasn't the Ghost of a Show.

Special to Boston Herald. The fight against Gresham is becoming intensely bitter. It is not believed here that he has a ghost of a show of receiving the Republican presidential nomination. Sentiment is rapidly making for Allison, Alger and Harrison, with ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, and Mc-Kinley, of Ohio, as dark horses.

# GENERAL GOSSIP.

The Reception to General Logan's Widow Takes a Political Coloring.

CHICAGO, June 14.-The informal reception given by the Veteran Union League, of Chicago, to Mrs. John A. Logan, at the Grand Pacific tonight, created a stir which was nothing short of sensational. It was catensibly under the auspices of the soldiers' organization, but the presence of "Long" Jones, the recently-deposed chairman of the Illinois State central committee and the protege of the late Senator from Illinois, soon disposed of everything sentimental and the political nature of the affair became apparent. It had for its object the mutilation of whatever solidness there was to the Gresham movement in Illinois, and was sought to be a mute appeal to the friends of General Logan to support Mrs. Logan's candidate, Governor Alger, of Michigan. In one instance the appeal became outspoken, and that was when the distinguished lady was conversing with two soldiers -each a delegate from Illinois and Michigan, respectively. It was then she voiced the hope that the two States would stand shoulder to shoulder as they did in times past, which have now become so historical, and in which General Logan played quite a prominent part. Senti-ment has received a severe check, and many of the soldiers present deprecated the action taken by the widow of the most popular volunteer soldier of the age. To make the move more significant and possibly more binding, Mr. Jones

has invited every delegate who would go to

Waukesha, his residence, where to-morrow is to be spent in the company of Mrs. Logan and her late husband's cousin, Dr. Logan.

After the reception, in conversation with the newspaper men was crowded about she paid a high tribute to General Alger. Mrs. Logan said: "He has always been honorable in his every dealing. People say that he is unknown. The reason for this is that he has not antag-onized anybody. He has not abused other Re-publicans. This is more than can be said for some of the other candidates in the field." "What do you think of Blaine?

"I am fair enough to believe that Mr. Blaine s honest. I think that he is out of the race." "What do you think of the chances of the

"Well, you know I am only a woman and my opinion may not be worth much, but if General Alger is nominated he will be elected. That I feel certain of. He is strong with the soldiers; a safe, careful, honest man who is true to his friends. That is more than can be said of some others. A man who is true to his friends can be relied upon for his country.

Southern Boom for Ingalls. CHICAGO, June 14. - The arrival to-day of ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg and ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana, has given rise to some well-founded rumors of accession to the boom of the senior Senator from Kansss, J. J. Ingalls. Investigation resulted in showing that the Kansas boom would indeed receive considerable impetus from the Southern States, and that the whole matter is being operated upon a plan which has the closest secrecy as its basis. Mr. Kellogg was visited by an Associated Press reporter, and heat once disavowed any intention of the South, as a whole, to pose as a launcher of presidential booms. "But," continued he, "we have the bee; of feelings for Mr. Ingalls, and I can only say that from Louisiana he will receive at least three votes and possibly more. I'll admit that the South, most particularly my State, has the kindliest sentiments for lugalle for his noble attack on the Democratic tactics as they are carried out in our section. Gov. Warmoth in particular feels grateful to Lim, and Mr. Ingalls has our moral support. If he does not get all our votes it will be because the South wishes to defer to those States which will have to furnish the electorial votes."

#### Guenther on the War-Path.

Washington Special. Congressman Guenther left Washington today for Chicago, where he will remain during the Republican convention. Simultaneously with his departure the following dispatch was telegraphed from the national capital to the agers in Chica portion of the advance guard which it will be well to watch. There is reason to believe that an attack is to be made upon Judge Gresham, and that an attempt is to be made to make it appear that the Germans of the country are preparing to rise up in rebellion if he shall be nominated. The appearance of a prominent German-American may be expected in the Chicago hotel lobbies on Thursday, and soon after his arrival it will probably be made to appear in some way that the nomination of Judge Gresham will be taken as an offense by the German Republicans. It will be well for the friends of Judge Gresham to sak this gentleman by whose authority he speaks, to show his coming from the German Republicans, and to answer frankly the question whether

his ardent hostility to Gresham was not inspired by his zeal for another candidate." Offended the Veteraus. CHICAGO, June 14.—The members of the Chicago Union Veteran Club to-night indignantly refused to accept the proffer of six pageships from the sergeant-at-arms of the national convention. The club has 1,600 members, and has always heretofore been given a larger number of door-keepers and ushers' commissions. The badges for the six pageships were returned to General Fitzsimmons, the sergeant-at-arms, with the information that the members of the Veteran Union Club were out of their swaddling clothes.

Blaine Meeting at Marion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., June 14-Two days ago a cal was published here, over the signature of the Blaine veterans, for a mass-meeting to night at Sweeter's Opera-house, to declare for the Plumed Knight. The result was not gratifying to the partisans of the man from Maine. The brass band was out on the street at balf past 7, and after playing several selections led the way to the opera-house where an audience of not to exceed two hundred assembled. Most of these were men who preferred Gresham or Harrison, and were attracted out of curiosity. The speech of the evening was delivered by Hon. Hiram Brownlee, whose first choice is General Harrison, and whose second preference is Judge Gresnam. The fact is that the meeting, as a Blaine boom, was a dismal failure.

Steamship News.

New York, June 14 .- Arrived: Ems, from PHILADELPHIA, June 14.-Arrived: Hibernian, from Glasgow.

tian, from Liverpool. Southampton, June 14. - Arrived: Lahn, from New York for Bremen. QUEENSTOWN, June 14.-Arrived: Wyoming, Britannic, from New York.

BALTIMORE, June 14 .- Arrived: Nova Sco-

# The Fight in the C., H. & D.

CINCINNATI, O., June 14.-A big defection from the Ives-Moorehead party of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway fight occurred here to-day. Some heavy holders announced their conclusion to sustain the present management. This movement includes Messrs Zimmerman, Procter & Gamble, Evans, Lippincott and Cunningham, all heavy holders of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway stock, who have hitherto been counted on the other side.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 14. - Deacon Isaac Bronson and wife, of Pokeville, near Forest-ville, were found deed in their farm-house this morning. The woman's head was hanging by mere thread, and Bronson's throat was gashed by a razor. The theory is that Bronson, in a fit of insanity, symptoms of which he has lately shown, cut his wife's head off with an ax and then cut his own throat.

Ex-Congressman Pound in a Frame of Mind. Chippewa Falls Special.

Ex-Congressman Thaddeus C. Pound, whose letter in 1884, bolting Blaine's nomination, attracted considerable attention, and who recently made a public announcement of his return to the Republican fold, arrived home to-day, and is very wroth to find that the Daily Independent company, of which he is president, has passed in-to the control of a syndicate of Democrats, and the paper to which he gave the use of his name when it was started is to support the administration and low tariff. As Mr. Pound's tariff ideas are not in accord with the Democratic platform, the outcome is looked for with some little interest.

#### A Represch to Illinois. Atlanta (Ga.) National.

If Illinois dess not squarely and loyally stand by the able son of the martyred chieftain, and enthusiastically present Robert T. Lincoln to to the Chicago convention, that State will forever stand before the world as self-convicted of criminal remissness and inexcusable neglect of the most illustrious name in American history; and in her cruel treatment of Lincoln Illinois can be put to shame by pointing to the uniformly high and almost holy regard Massachusetts has always had for her beloved Adamses.

Bishop Taylor.

Indiana Christian Advocate. We very much regret that those papers and preachers who became the special champions of Bishop Taylor before the General Conference do not fairly state the action of the General Conference in his case. He is a bishop only in Africa. The only point that he gained is that his salary comes from the episcopal fund, not the missionary fund.

A Little Boom for McKinley. Kansas City Journal.

The American people are longing for a man of brains in the White House. The abler the man, the greater will be the contrast to the present occupant of the White House. Blaine Republicans would make no mistake in offering William McKinley to their party and the people

A Big Perhaps.

could prevent his nomination, and perhaps when Colonel New finds that the country at large wants Greeham, he and his friends may at the request of General Harrison fall into line and support Gresham.

Only the Big Bear Wanted.

Parkersburg (W. Va. , Journal. Ben. Harrison stands an excellent chance of being struck by political lightning. His trap is set to catch the presidential bear "a-going" and the vice-presidential bear "a-coming," and both the bears seem to be prowling around in the GENERAL SHERIDAN.

He Is in Fair Condition, Holding All the Improvement Gained This Week. WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following bulletin was issued at 10 o'clock:

"General Sheridan passed a very quiet and comfortable night, resting well and coughing but little. His pulse continues good and his respiration is more regular. No unfavorable symptoms have appeared. "O'REILLY, MATTHEWS, "BYRNE, YARBOW."

At 9 P. M. the doctors reported that the Genral's condition was unchanged. At midnight it was said at General Sheridan's residence that there was really nothing to add to the 9 o'clock bulletin. The General has continued hold the improvement shown this week. He has rested easily and slept a good deal of the time. No symptoms of another relapse have occurred, and the General has not had an attack of coughing this evening.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following-

named Indianians: M. Noien, Nevada Mills; D. King, North Manchester; T. Hornbrook, Union; J. Ritter, Veed-ersburg; R. D. Card, Mifflin; R. A. Spaulding, French Lick; J. Blew, Sardinia; D. England, Vallonia; A. Smith, Manilla; G. H. Fairhurst, Emison; J. Bain, Martinsville; T. E. Peck, Earl; J. E. Watts, Indiana; E. Palmater, Chesterton; H. McCann, Seymour; D. Connor, Pa-toka; J. H. Cottrell, Fortville; W. P. Hargrave, Stockwell; H. Ringer, Six Mile; A. Brown, Lafavette; C. King, Danville; J. Seaton, Ft. Wayne; G. W. Pearce, Kokomo; J. V. King, Morgantown; O. S. Hudson, Neville; A. Fry. Roachdale; M. Harden. Roanoke; M. Herbert, Hamburg; W. J. Hall, Thorntown; A. Brewster, Whitman Whitman; F. Fox, Farmersburg; W. R. Clinton, Indianapolis: G. Eiler, Clinton: minors of A. Greeninger, Evansville; widow of J. Williams, Balbee; father of S. Stowers, Blackford; widow of J. M. Quiggins, Glezen.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, June 14.-D. A. Chenaworth, the nail manufacturer, of Indianapolis, who came here on Monday, will remain in the city till the end of the week before going home. He has been making arguments before the Senate committee on finance and the House committee on ways and means in favor of lower duty on steel wire, of which he manufactures nails. Mr. enaworth stated to the Journal corre to-night, that he did not have much hope of suc-cess, as it was not probable that the Mills bill would be passed by the Senate, should it be adopted by the House. He is a Republican and a tariff protectionist, but says there is not enough steel wire manufactured in the United States to supply the demand.

Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indianapolis, is in the city; also, J. T. Brush, president of the Indianapolis Base-ball Club. Col. Don Platt, of Mac-o-chee, O., is at Cham-

The Flag vs. the Bandanna.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, June 14. - In the House, to-day, the Republicans made up a purse and sent out and boughts large number of fine silk flags, about the size of a handkerchief. Charles Baker, of the Rochester, N. Y., district, started the fund with a contribution of \$5. Many of the flags were hoisted upon the seats of members while others were taken from their staffs and used as bandkerchiefs as an offset to the red bardannas displayed by the Democrats. The contrast was very great in point of patriotism and artistic effect. A beautiful silk flag, emblem of the Union, showed up handsomely against the unsightly, red cotton handkerchief of the Democrats.

POTATOES AND THE TARIFF.

A Fosture of the Mills Bill in Which Farmers Are Directly Interested. Evening Wisconsin.

The farmers of the United States receive from \$70,000,000 to \$90,000,000 per year for their potato crop. The prices they are paid are not large in the average, but are remunerative, else potato-growing would be abandoned. For the benefit of those farmers who raise potatoes and make something by it, yet who in-

sist that the protective tariff is of no use to them, the Wisconsin wants to present a few Between the 1st of last October and the 1st of the present month there were received by steamer from continental Europe 240,249 bushels of potatoes, against only 19,512 bushels received from the same source last year. Dur ing the same period there were received in New York from Great Britain 3,411,840 bushels of potatoes, against only 106,047 bushels during

the corresponding months one year ago. Potatoes in Great Britain are very cheap Put up in sacks the transatlantic passenger steamers find them a very convenient form of ballast; and for the sake of fostering a traffic from which they hope to reap future freight profit, they now consent to carry them for almost the bare cost of putting them into the hold and taking them out again. The present duty on potatoes brought into the United States is fifteen cents per bushel; and this figure plus the nominal freight charges, plus the buying cost in Great Britain, enables shippers to put the tubers down in New York for just about the cost to the American farmer of the home prod-

Now the pending Mills bill proposes placing potatoes on the free list. The first result will be to drive the American farmer out of the market, and compel him to give up potato-growing. The second result, say the free-traders, will be to lower the price to the consumers, and thus much more than compensate for the loss in-

flicted upon the farmer. That is the theory; but here is the practical result, as again and again proved in the tariff history of this country: With the fifteen cent duty removed, the price to the consumer will be lowered for just as long a time (and it will be short enough) as is required to teach the American farmer that he can't grow potatoes except at a loss, and to turn his acres to other uses. Then the shippers from Great Britain in. control of the market, will put up the price, charge the consumer more than he now pays, reap triple profits and ask us, "What

are you going to do about?" By and by the answer will come from the American farmers, who will say: "There is profit in potatoes at the present high rates; and we will return to potato-raising once more." They do so, and instantly the foreign shippers make it hot for them by dropning again down to the price that prevails to-day not only, but to a point fifteen cents per bushel lower, as they can afford to do with the duty removed, and still es-

Thus again they speedily freeze out the com petition of the home product; and when American potato-growing is once more abandoned these Englishmen once more "put the screws to the luckless American consumers, being absolute dictators of our market price. And so on indefinitely. They rob the farmer of his present profit in potato-growing, and, taking one year with another, compel the laboring man whose family eats potatues, to pay more than her pays under the present protective tariff. And this trade in potatoss is representative of the trade in all vegetables from which, by the Mills bill, it is proposed the tariff shall be now

NOT THE OLDEST RAILROAD MAN, Nor the First Railroad in the World to Use

Steam as a Motive Power. Harrisburg (Pa.) Special. A dispatch from Baltimore to a New York

paper, yesterday, announced the death of John B. Hogg, aged eighty-four, "the oldest railroad man in the country, if not in the world," who helped to build the Newcastle & Frenchtown railroad, "the first railroad in the world upon which steam was used for the transportation of passengers." The oldest railroad man in the world is Horatio Allen, who lives in South Orange, N. J., and who was eighty-six years old on the 10th inst. The first locomotive ever run in America was run by him in Honesdale, Ps., on the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's coal road, on Aug. 29, 1829, although the late Peter Cooper had con-structed a curious locomotive for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the summer of that year, but which was not successfully run until Aug. 28, 1830. The lecomotive that Allen run was made in England, and the experiment he made with it, which demonstrated the adap-

tability of steam to railway locomotion, ante-

dated George Stephenson's famous trial trip with the "Rocket" on the Liverpool & Manches-

ter railroad by two months. Were Indiana for him (Greeham) nothing | Instead of the New Castle & Frenchtown railroad being the first railroad in the world to use steam power for the transportation of passengers, there were three railroads in the United States which had been using steam power for two years before it was introduced on the New Castle & Frenchtown-the Baltimore & Ohio, the South Carolina railroad. and the Mohawk & Hudson. The Mohawk & Hudson was the first railroad incorporated in the United States. The Baltimore & Ohio was the first trunk-line chartered. The South Carolina railroad was the first railroad in the world that was designed from the start for steam power as its means of transportation. It was the first long railroad begun in Ameri-

ca, and the first in the world on which a locomotive was run 100 miles. The road was 140 miles long, and connected Charleston, S. C., with Augusta. Ga. Horatio Allen was its chief engineer. He had been the assistant of John B. Jarvis to the construction of the Delaware and Hudson canal and railroad, then just completed. He insisted that the South Carolina railroad be constructed with special reference to the use of steam power. The road was completed in the summer of 1831. In 1830 Horatio Allen ordered for the company the first practical locomotive ever made in America. It was built at the West Point Foundry in Beach street, New York. It was delivered to the company in October, 1830. It was a sucand by running it he became the first pratical locomotive engineer in America. The locomotive was called the "Best Friend of Charleston." In June, 1831, its boiler exploded. The fireman was a negro slave belonging to Tristram Tupper, president of the railroad The fireman did not like the noise made by the steam escaping from the safty-valve, and one day be sat on the valve in the absence of the engineer. The explosion that followed was the first loco-motive boiler explosion on record. The fireman was killed. The company had then another ocomotive which had been delivered to them in March, 1831. It was made from plans of Horatio Allen, and was the first eight wheeled locomotive ever built. The "Best Friend of Charles-ton" was repaired and rechristened "The Phæniz." The two pioneer locomotives in actoal use in America did duty on the South Caroline railroad for many years.

The second road to use steam power was the Mohawk & Hudson railroad. The third locomotive built in this country, the "DeWitt Clinton," was placed on this road in Aug. 1831. and made its trial trip on the 9th of that month. David Matthews, who had superintended the building of all three of the locomotives then in use, was the engineer of that pioneer passenger train of New York State. He is still living in a Western State, over eighty years of age. It was after that date that the first successful locomotive was run on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, and not until 1833 that steam power displaced horse power on the New Castle & Frenchtown railroad.

Horatio Allen was also an aid of John B. Jervis in the construction of the Croton aqueduct. He was president of the New York & Erie railroad in its early days, was once its chief enby the State of New York to finally locate the route of the New York & Erie railroad. When he began the construction of the South Carolina railroad there were but twenty-eight miles of railroad in operation in the United States-the coal road between Honesdale and Cabondale, the Summit Hill coal road, now a portion of the famous Mauch Chunk Switchback, and the three miles of road at the Quincy granite quarries.

A SELF-RELIANT YOUNGSTER. The Youngest Son of Lieut-Gov. White & Bootblack in Newark.

Willie White, who says he is a son of Lieut-Gov. S. M. White, of California, the temporary chairman of the recent Democratic convention is blacking boots in Newark and is in a sort o partnership with two colored boys who have a little shanty in an alley leading out of Market street. He is a bright boy of sixteen. He says he ran away from home about a year ago because his father wanted to put him in college. Before that his father allowed him to go on a cruise sround the world on the Alert of the United States navy with his brother who, he says, is the chief machinist on the vessel. He talks knowingly of all Europeau seaboard countries, of Turkey, Africa, China, Australia and the Sandwich Isands. He says he stayed at home on his return from the trip until a year ago in May, when he and two other boys ran away from San Francisco and went to Sacramento where the other lads became homesick and deserted him. He beat his way to Portland, Ore., and from there went to Omaha, where he got a blacking outfit. Since then he says be has made a living by blacking boots and has been in Memphis, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Atlanta, Kansas City, Key West, Tampa, Jacksonville, Charleston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Newark. Several times he says some of his father's friends have recognized him and urged him to go home, but he is not ready to do so yet because he thinks he has not seen enough of the world. He says Congressman Forau offered him a ticket for San Francisco and he refused to take it, and that Senator Payne tried to capture him in Washington. He vows he likes the life he is leading and he has never had to beg for food, but always made enough to live decently by blacking shoes. He has traveled hundreds of miles by blacking the boots of railroad men. He has very pronounced sentiments on the question of Italian emigration and means to reform it if he ever gets into a place of sufficient influence.

# Capital Learns a Lesson,

Village Workingman-Well, sir, we're ready. Enterprising Citizen-Ready for what! Village Workingman-You spoke some time ago about building a factory to help the town along, and so we've been hard at work getting in shape for it. We've formed a trades federation of all the workingmen in the county. and after a great deal of trouble have at last settled on how many hours we will work, what time we will begin, what time we will stop, what wages we want, what hands you can employ and what you can't, what foreman and superintendent you must have, and all the other little things which workingmen have a right to demand. You saw the accounts of our meetings in the papers, I suppose? Why don't you rush up that factory?

Enterprising Citizen-I have no capital now. Village Workingman-No capital? Enterprising Citizen-No. I turned it over to the State Board of Lunacy to hold in trust for me, and instructed them that if I ever asked for the principal they should put me in a straight-jacket.

His Share.

Chicago Advance.

Tid-Bits. "Oh, yes," remarked Ketchley, in a self-satis-fied way. "Lulu and I will start out in married life under very favorable circumstances. Her mother gives us a neat little home, her father furnishes it, and her uncle DeLong has stocked one of the nestest stables in the city. Besides, Lulu has a snug income in her own name." "What part do you furnish?"

"Well-principally the name-principally the

No Objection on Her Part.

At night, after the little girl was in bed, she

called her mother to her, threw her arms around her neck and said: "Mamma, we love one another, don't we?" "Yes, dear." "You don't like to punish me, do you?" "No. I do not." "You would rather punish your own self, wouldn't you, mamma?" "Yes." "Well, then, mamma, I wish you would."

A Free-Minded Young Woman. Boston Herald.

Lady of the House-Have you a young many Applicant for Position-No mum. I don't believe in the young-man principle. I have six that come regular, and I enjoy a much greater diversity of entertainment than if I confined myself to one exclusively.

For the Democratic Girl.

Put aside your veil, my darling.

Veils are useless now, my Hannah; If you must conceal your features, Do it with a cheap bandanna. AYER'S Pills are palatable, safe for children and more effective than any other cathartic.



Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of puris strength and wholesomeness. More economical the theordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competitivith the multitude of low-test, short-wings alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans RUL SAKING POWDER COm 106 Wall streets to the